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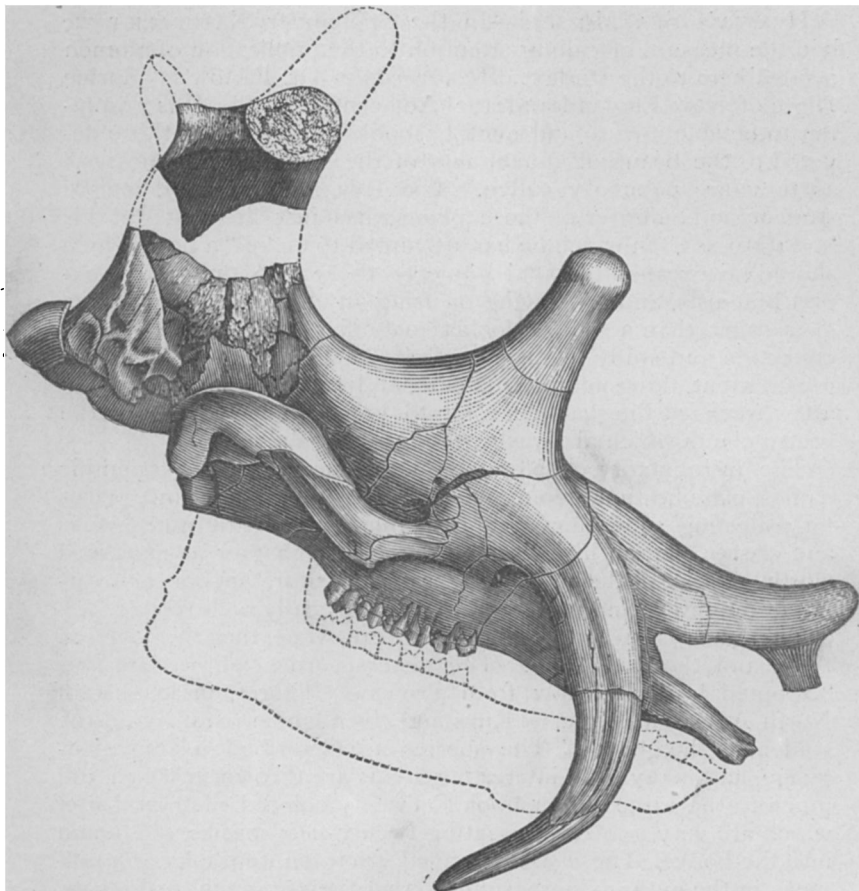
work of the geologist at any one time or season is but a part, and commonly a very small part, of a great system that extends over vast areas of country. Thus, in explorations in the Rocky mountains, the most assiduous labor of the geologist can cover thoroughly, in one season, but a small part of the great range, and his discussion of results cannot be complete in itself, but must depend largely upon work in the adjoining regions. Rarely then, does the geologist find his work so admirably circumscribed by nature as did those to whom the exploration of the Black Hills was committed. * * * Generally and simply the geological structure of the Black Hills is as follows: Around a nuclear area of metamorphic slates and chists, containing masses of granite, the various members of the sedimentary series of rocks, the Potsdam, Carboniferous, Trias or red-beds, Jura, Cretaceous and Tertiary, lie in rudely concentric belts or zones of varying width, dipping on all sides away from the elevatory axis or region of the Hills. From the Hills outward the inclination of the beds gradually diminishes until all evidence of the elevation is lost in the usual rolling configuration of the plains. At numerous points, also, within the area of the Hills, are centers of volcanic eruption of an age probably coincident with that of the elevation of the mountains themselves."

The chapters by Mr. Newton, who died of typhoid fever at Deadwood, in 1877, were revised and prepared for the press by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, while the report is preceded by an appreciative biographical sketch prepared by Professor J. S. Newberry.

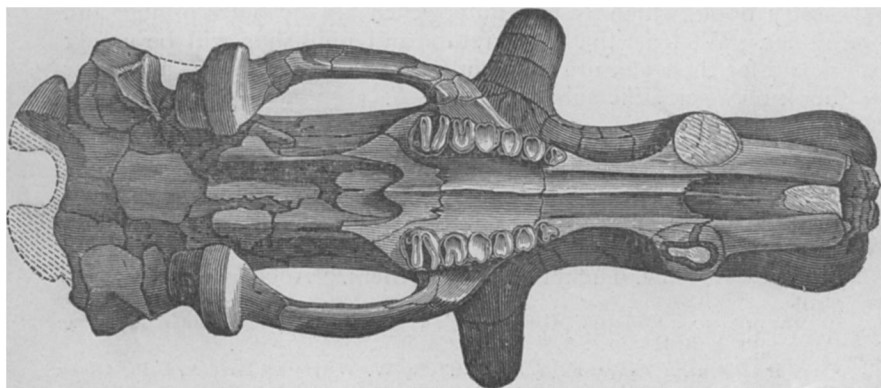
The palæontology of the report, accompanied by sixteen elaborate plates of fossils, is by Mr. R. P. Whitfield; an essay on the microscopic petrography of the Black Hills, with two fine colored plates, is by John H. Caswell; while Professor Asa Gray offers a brief enumeration of the plants, and Mr. Horace P. Tuttle reports upon the astronomy and barometric hypsometry of the Black Hills.

A MEMOIR ON THE LOXOLOPHODON AND UINTATHERIUM, by Henry F. Osborn, Sc.D.¹—This fine memoir opens auspiciously the quarto series of Contributions from the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology of the College of New Jersey. The fine series of specimens of *Dinocerata* obtained by the Princeton Scientific Exploring Expedition are here described and partly figured. A third species of *Loxolophodon* is described under the name of *L. speirianum*, which, judging from the figures given, was not less extraordinary than the other species of the genus. A good deal of light is thrown on the structure of these animals, especially as to the characters of the lower jaw. A note from Professor Guyot introduces the publication series, and a sketch of the Bridger beds of the Washakie basin closes the book.

¹ *A Memoir upon Loxolophodon and Uintatherium.* By HENRY F. OSBORN, Sc.D. Accompanied by a Stratigraphical Report on the Bridger beds in the Washakie basin. By JOHN BACH McMASTER, C.E. 4to, pp. 54, IV plates, 11 maps. Published by the Museum, Princeton, 1881.



Loxolophodon cornutus Cope. One-eighth nat. size.



Loxolophodon cornutus Cope; from below. One-eighth nat. size.